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No. 31 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 31st July 1915.

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List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st April 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
4	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
6	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	600
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha, age 33 years.	700
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
10	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
11	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
12	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
13	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
14	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
15	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
16	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Db. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
17	" Bangabandhu " (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
18	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69 years.	4,000
19	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
20	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
21	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
22	" Barisal Hitalshi " (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
23	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
24	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
25	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rabdh Nath Dā, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
26	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
27	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
28	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
29	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
30	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
31	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
32	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
33	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
34	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
35	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
36	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
37	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
38	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
39	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
40	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
41	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
42	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
43	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
44	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
45	" Chikitsa Sammilani " (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
46	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
47	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
48	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
49	" Dainik Basumatī " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
50	" Dacca Prakash " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
51	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,00
52	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
53	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
54	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrsingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	2,00
55	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 53 years.	2,500
56	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	490
57	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 25 years.	1,500
58	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 78 years.	900
59	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
60	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	300
61	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
62	" Grihasṭha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 57 years.	3,000
63	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
64	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	600
65	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
66	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
67	" Hitayadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	37,000
68	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
69	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 57 years.	700
70	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
71	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	600
72	" Jangipur Sampad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
73	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
74	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
75	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
76	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
77	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
78	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
79	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
80	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
81	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
82	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
83	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
84	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
85	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
86	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
87	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
88	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
89	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
90	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
91	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
92	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
93	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
94	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
95	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
96	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
97	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
98	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	2,000
99	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
100	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
101	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
102	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
103	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
104	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
105	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
106	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly
107	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
108	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	700
109	"Narayan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
110	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
111	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Amarindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Raidya ; age 28 years.	1,000
112	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
113	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
114	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Prish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
115	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
116	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar, Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
117	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
118	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
119	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
120	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
121	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
122	"Prabhini" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
123	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
124	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaviarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
125	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
126	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
127	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
128	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
129	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
130	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
131	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
132	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
133	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
134	"Rajdūt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
135	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
136	"Rangpur Sahitya Patrika" (P) ...	Parisad Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
137	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
138	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
139	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
140	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
141	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
142	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
143	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
144	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 year	450
145	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
146	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
147	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
148	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
149	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
150	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
151	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
152	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
153	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
154	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
155	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
156	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
157	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
158	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
159	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
160	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
161	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
162	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
163	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
164	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
165	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
166	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
167	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
168	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P) ...	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
169	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
170	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	1,600
171	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
172	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
173	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
174	"Suhrit" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
175	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
176	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
177	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
178	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
179	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajkrishna Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
180	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
181	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
182	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
183	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
184	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
185	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
186	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
187	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
188	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Gomilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
189	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
190	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
191	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
192	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
193	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
194	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
195	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
196	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
197	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
198	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
199	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
200	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 51 years.	750
201	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
202	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
203	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600
204	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
205	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
206	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
207	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
208	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
209	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
210	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
211	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Dinesh Ch. Chaudhuri	300
212	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
213	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
214	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
215	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
216	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
217	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
218	"Bir Bharat" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
219	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
220	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
221	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
222	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
223	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
224	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.
225	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
226	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300
227	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
228	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
229	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
230	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
231	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
232	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
233	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
234	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
235	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
236	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily
237	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
238	"Refaqut" (N) ^c	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
239	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	1,000
240	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
241	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
242	"Tandrusut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
243	"Tirmez ee" (N) ^c	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
244	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st April 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Pratijna ...	Kalighat ...	Weekly

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 12th July has the following:—

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN,
July 12th, 1915.

The position of Persia in the war.

In the present European war almost all the neutral Powers have derived immense benefit and increased their resources. America has, for example, sold merchandise to the value of many millions to the belligerents and is still busy in selling her goods at enhanced prices. Notwithstanding the fact that she has declared herself neutral she is busy in giving loans to the belligerents and in openly exporting firearms. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, under the garb of neutrality, have reaped immense benefits by trade and commerce.

Roumania, for its neutrality, has got 50 millions lire from the United Kingdom by way of loan; Bulgaria has obtained a loan from Germany for the same reason; Greece is reaping profits from both sides; Italy has received several millions for joining the Allies, and Turkey too has fared like Italy. The most unfortunate country, however, is Persia, which could not increase her material resources in spite of her geographical advantages and could not gain anything by her neutrality. On the contrary, she has had to lose an immense amount of money and to sacrifice a large number of men. Seven hundred miles of Persian territory have been devastated by the swift-moving cavalry, and 80 millions of her people are in danger of suffering from the terrors of the war. The Westerners interfere in her internal affairs in any way they like; Foreign Ambassadors penetrate into any part of the country without previous permission of the Government, and make unauthorised use of wireless telegraphy in every direction. Persia has lost in proportion as the other neutral Powers have gained.

2. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 19th July

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN,
July 19th, 1915.

"The position of Persia in the present war."

publishes an article entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it says that Persia has endeavoured to the utmost of her ability to maintain peace and to curb the national feelings in the interest, and at the instance of, the Russian and the British Governments. But as she does not possess a strong army she cannot guarantee to keep to the last the feelings of the nation under restraint. To-day the moral assistance of England would be of immense value. When Persia commands 200,000 armed troops, she can be secure from the extortions and encroachments of foreigners and can also restrain the feelings of the nation.

Persia has never lacked fighting men, nor does she lack them now. The people also possess arms of various descriptions, but they do not possess proper munitions and equipment. Only a few efficient officers and some millions of pounds are needed in order that an effective force can be organised. Persia with the moral help of the English Government and nation, can soon obtain her necessities from America, because America is a neutral Power that sells arms and ammunitions to all the Powers and also gives money loans. Persia can also most easily raise loans sufficient for her purposes and obtain arms and ammunition. If England gives Persia only this much moral support that she does not resist the efforts of the latter in this direction, she will still continue to obtain those benefits which she has been hitherto obtaining from Persia. And if she withholds such moral support, still Persia will not fail to satisfy her own needs, whether it be done with or without difficulty. But in that case not only will the Persians feel themselves free from obligation to the English, but the English also will find it difficult to derive from Persia the same benefits which they now obtain. If England helps Persia and if the resources of the Persian Government are strengthened adequately, it will be beneficial to Russia also, because then the Government (of Persia) would be able to repress the anti-Russian feelings of the people. But if the Government is powerless to restrain the feelings of the people, it is possible that serious consequences may follow in Northern and Eastern Persia. To regard the Persia of to-day like the Persia of some years ago is wrong. The feelings of the people have been stirred up, the knowledge of the masses has increased, their ideas have expanded, and the desire for revenge has been intensified.

It is reported from Kirmanshah that one of the Cossack officers went to a grocer's shop to buy sugar and tea, and assuming a truculent air, quarrelled with the shop-keeper, who, without hesitation, knocked him down, broke his head and tore his clothes. A number of people out of sympathy with the shop-keeper, appealed to the Government to expel the Cossack officers. At present the courage of the Cossack officers in all the stations in Persia is not a whit greater than that of the Jews. The courage and interpedity of the Persian nation is due to two things: first, to the official *communiqués* regarding the events of the war, and secondly, to the inability of the Government to curb the feelings of the nation. The Persian people should pause and ponder. They should remember that the Cossack officers, though they are Russians, are the servants of the Persian Government. To treat them with contempt is to show contempt to their own Government. Besides, they have during these years of revolution treated foreigners with perfect tenderness and infinite kindness. It is well that they should not even now depart from the path of reason and that they should let themselves be guided by reason in all their dealings. If they are not pleased with these officers or if they have noticed them going wrong, they should appeal to the Government for their removal, so that it may curtail their authority like that of the Treasury officers.

The paper next complains that it is about a year since the present war commenced and the *Hablul Matin* has repeatedly warned the Government (of Persia) that the neutrality of Persia in this war is most imperative, but the maintenance of that neutrality depends on the organisation of her forces. So long as the Government does not possess a large force, it is impossible for it to defend its own territory. Had Persia commenced her activities on the very first day of the war, she would have been able to-day to check the feelings of the people and the encroachment of the foreigners. And the more she delays in this matter now, the greater will her difficulties be. Inaction will not do, and it is vain to hope that others will protect her rights out of humanity. Even if they do, it will be for their own sake and not for hers.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
July 1st, 1915.

3. Referring to the Lyallpur case, in which Mr. Kichin, District Magistrate, acquitted certain police officers charged with having extorted a false confession from one Pal Singh, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st July, writes:—

Pal Singh had confessed to having murdered a woman named Shanti, but Shanti appeared in the flesh in court when he was being tried for murder. Pal Singh said that the police had persecuted him and insulted the women of his family, and hence he had confessed out of fear. Mr. Kichin has, in his judgment, said that the police had no time and necessity to persecute Pal Singh. This is strange. Is it not to the interest of the police to make suspects confess and get them punished? Mr. Kichin, moreover, says that the women of Lal Singh's family were kept in confinement by the police, but they were not insulted and no interference was made with the arrangements of their food. The police was, in fact, justified in confining them. The Magistrate does not say how this confinement of women was justified. Where is the law which says that the police can, if it pleases, keep the female relatives of accused persons in confinement?

The question is, why did Pal Singh make the confession which nearly cost him his life? Mr. Kichin says that there is no evidence to enable him to give a definite answer to this question. He merely suggests a number of probabilities. In fact, his judgment has not given satisfaction to the public. It is hoped that the Government of the Punjab will enquire into the matter.

NAYAK,
July 21st, 1915.

4. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st July has the following:—
Musalman rowdyism is again on the increase in many places in Calcutta. In Das Lane in Bow-bazar a number of Musalman youths gamble on the road, hold riotous orgies with low-class women up to 1 o'clock in the

Calcutta rowdies and the war.

morning, and thus create a good deal of disturbance. They abuse and threaten to assault those who dare to protest against their conduct. Rowdiness is also prevalent in Balaram De's Street and Kansaripara. A rumour is now current among the lower classes of the people of Calcutta that the Sultan of Turkey has, with Germany's help, defeated the English and the French, driven the English from Basra and occupied Persia, and will soon march into India in company with the Amir of Kabul. We have heard all these from some *gundas* in Kapitalola and Das Lane. These men say that they do not fear the police and that the Raj will soon be theirs. If such ideas are allowed to prevail among low class Hindus and Musalmans who are notorious for their ignorance and rashness, riots and looting will soon be of frequent occurrence in the city. The police ought to be careful from now. We invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the matter.

5. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July draws the attention of Government to the complaint made by one of the accused in the Garden Reach Motor-car dacoity case, to the effect that their Sergeant guard had threatened to shoot them while they were on their way from the lock-up to the court. Mr. A. T. Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, who is hearing the case, refused to take any action on the verbal complaint, asked for a written application and said that he had no jurisdiction over the conduct of the guard outside the precincts of the court. If he has really no jurisdiction as he has said, Government should depute a suitable officer to enquire into the complaint.

6. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July, referring to the case reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 17th July, of a constable of the Calcutta Police having assaulted a hawker in order to extort illegal gratification from him, writes:—

Most of the constables of the Calcutta Police are oppressive, dishonest, haughty and rough. These illiterate up-country rogues think themselves lords of the creation by virtue of their uniform. They are always in quest of illegal gratification and are oppressive whenever they are obstructed in this. It is, moreover, a disgrace that they should be encouraged and protected by their educated and respectable superiors. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

7. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th July writes:—

Anything said against the police irritates many officials and the Anglo-Indian Press, who consider every policeman to be immaculate and the detractors of the police to be seditionists. A few days ago, Dr. N. N. Chakravarti, an Honorary Magistrate of Serampur, saw three Hindustanis mercilessly beating a man who was lying on the floor of a railway carriage at the Howrah Railway Station. The men said that the person they were assaulting had tried to pick the pocket of one of them and that they wanted to take him to the police. Dr. Chakravarti told them not to beat him like that, but they would not listen to him. There was no police constable near by, but shortly after a gentleman in European costume, who, it transpired afterwards, is an Inspector of the Bandel Police, came upon the scene and told the Hindustanis to take the man to the thana. The Inspector then seized Dr. Chakravarti by the hand, and in spite of his mentioning that he was an Honorary Magistrate took him to the thana. The Inspector of the thana, without hearing what Dr. Chakravarti had to say, charged him with having assaulted the Hindustanis with a *lathi*, although he was not carrying one. The three Hindustanis, who were constables attached to the Railway Police, had come by train to Howrah from Bally or Uttarpara. While the charge against Dr. Chakravarti was being recorded, some gentlemen who had witnessed the whole occurrence came to the thana and said that the man assaulted by the constables was not a pick-pocket at all but had offended them by entering the railway carriage they were travelling in. Both Dr. Chakravarti and the man were then released. May we ask why the three constables assaulted an innocent man and why a respectable man like Dr. Chakravarti was illegally and unjustly arrested by the Police Inspectors? We request Government to enquire into the matter and, if the allegations be true, dismiss the offending policemen.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI
July 27th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
July 24th, 1915.

8. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th July takes exception to the refusal of the Bihar and Orissa Government to inform the editor of the *Star of Utkal* of the

articles which have been found by it to be objectionable. By complying with the editor's request Government would have given him an opportunity to enter upon his defence, and at the same time cautioned the entire Press of the country as to the kind of writings which ought not to appear in newspapers. The paper fails to see what earthly purpose Government's reticence will serve. It hopes, however, that the popular Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will reconsider the matter.

THE CALCUTTA
SAMACHAR.
July 24th, 1915.

9. Referring to the refusal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to let Babu Kshiroda Chandra Ray, editor of the *Star of Utkal*, know what objectionable articles he published in his paper, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 24th July, remarks that Government should have complied with this request. The editor is a well-known scholar and has loyally served Government for a number of years. The public should, therefore, be allowed an opportunity to know what objectionable passages Government has found in the writings of such a man.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 26th, 1915.

10. The following is a full translation of an article which appears in the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th July:—

The *Star of Utkal* is a newspaper of Orissa. The *Bengalee* says that the conductors of this paper have ceased publishing it because of their being ordered under the Press Act to furnish a deposit of Rs. 2,000. The *Bengalee* adds that the *Star of Utkal* was always known to be a loyal and patriotic journal. Our contemporary, therefore, wants to know for what offence such an order has been issued upon the paper.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 21st, 1915.

11. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 21st July hopes that the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court will postpone the date for the use of blue gowns by pleaders till there is sufficient stuff in the market for the making of them.

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

12. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July publishes a letter from a correspondent at Thakurgaon, in Dinajpur, making a complaint against Mr. Ghatak, the local Subdivisional Officer. It appears that on the 9th July last, some litigants were sitting under a *peepul* tree in front of his court-room and conversing among themselves. The noise annoyed the Magistrate and he came out and fell to slapping, striking and kicking all those present, irrespective of age or social status. Everybody, at the sight of this disgusting exhibition, attempted to save himself by flight, but, by the *Hakim's* order, 15 of the men were arrested and subsequently tried by himself. It is understood that a fine of Rs. 15 was imposed even on those of them who confessed their supposed guilt, on the understanding that they would be let off if they pleaded guilty. When the incident occurred, a pleader of the Calcutta High Court and Amulya Babu, pleader of Dinajpur, were present. It is said that some time ago, this *Hakim* Babu, on his way from Thakurgaon to Birganj, came across a *gharry* on the road at Habluhat, and not finding the driver in attendance, stepped down from his *tum-tum* and began assaulting people with his whip indiscriminately. The result was that women were forced to fly naked into the woods to save themselves and to abandon their children temporarily and some shopkeepers were compelled to leave their shops, so that some of their money was stolen. These are serious allegations and it does not seem likely that an educated official entrusted with the preservation of the public peace can be guilty of such wrong-doing. Let Government institute an inquiry into the matter. We shall be glad to see Mr. Ghatak absolved from all blame.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July requests Government to make an enquiry into the above complaints against the Deputy Magistrate of Thakurgaon.

14. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July does not know what kind of a lawyer Mr. Lancelot Sanderson is and with what ability he will discharge his duties as Chief Justice. It is to be hoped that he will so act as not to disappoint public expectations.

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July learns from the *Barisal Hitaishi* that one of the Munsifs at Barisal recently called his Bench clerk an *ulluk* (a monkey) in open court. He is also said to be behaving badly towards junior pleaders. The authorities are requested to enquire into the complaint.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

16. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July draws the attention of Sir James Meston to the judgment of the Allahabad High Court on the appeal in the Mainpuri police assault case. In this judgment the High Court has passed severe strictures on the conduct of the police and charged it with having wrongfully entered the inner apartment of a house when all the males were out and shot a man and with having implicated in the case men who had little or no connection with it. The High Court upheld the decision of the Assistant Sessions Judge of Mainpuri, but in his argument the Advocate-General said that the Assistant Sessions Judge was not fit to be a criminal Judge. It was extremely unbecoming on the part of an Advocate-General to pass such a remark regarding a Sessions Judge.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July draws the attention of Government to the case of assault reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* as pending in the court of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Asansole, in which there are a number of Eurasians on one side and a poor fruit-woman of Munshibazar on the other. As the complainant is a poor Indian woman and the defendants are a number of Eurasians, Government should keep an eye on the case and see that justice is evenly dispensed.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

(d)—Education.

18. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 19th July writes:—
“Who will follow the advice?”
—Lord Carmichael and the University.
In a recent speech Lord Carmichael has said, “We must study the history and wonderful literature of India and you must study the History of England and the History of the British Empire.” Does not the Governor know that the University has made quite an opposite arrangement, with the result that a present-day student of the B. A. class does not know whether Dardanelles is the name of a man or a woman and to what country George III or Walpole belonged? A speech like His Excellency's, consequently, simply causes us pain.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
July 19th, 1915.

19. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July says that the irregularities in the distribution of I. A. Examination papers at Midnapore and the M. A. and M. Sc. Mathematics papers in Calcutta caused great inconvenience and loss to examinees. In Calcutta, on the day fixed for the examination in Pure Mathematics, the examinees were given question papers on another subject which was fixed for the next day. Thus they had had no time to revise the subject. This was a great hardship and will undoubtedly have disastrous results for many of them. The attention of Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, the Vice-Chancellor, and Lord Carmichael, the Rector, is drawn to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

20. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th July writes:—
“Alarm at passes”
The other day a certain eminent person connected with the Calcutta University expressed his alarm at the large number of passes in the examinations of the Calcutta University. Lord Curzon passed the Universities Act with the object of narrowing the path of education for Indians, and indeed the measure would have blocked the path completely for

DAINIK BASUMATI,
July 24th, 1915.

many of them but for the fact that, while enforcing the new regulations, the University has managed to make the passing of examinations easy and thus keep the number of successful candidates increasing steadily every year. In a country, however, where only 26 per cent. of the people are literate, there is nothing in this to be alarmed at. In the Oxford and the Cambridge Universities nearly 60 to 70 per cent. of the examinees pass, and yet the authorities of those institutions consider the percentage to be rather low. Indeed, the path of high education, and also that of primary education, which is the basis of high education, should be made easy and inexpensive. Besides, the education of our young men must be on Indian lines and not after the Western model. It is a well-known fact that education has not made much advance among Musalmans because of their inability to adopt Western ideals. Besides, a radical change is necessary in the system of primary education, and this reform cannot be effected by the inditing of minutes by Secretaries enjoying the cool weather of Simla.

SANJIVANI,
July 22nd, 1915.

21. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Harold Tucker to the Indian Educational Service, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July writes that the Secretary of State for India will be guilty of an act of injustice if he does not appoint to the Indian Educational Service the Indians who have obtained their D. Sc. degree at the London University this year. The paper also suggests the appointment of Mr. Prasanta Kumar Mahalanabis, who has stood first in the first class in the examination in Physical Science in Cambridge.

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

22. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July cannot understand why in these days, when the importance of technical and industrial training is realized by all, the Technical School at Midnapur should have been abolished. There was no money wanting for the upkeep of the school and there was no dearth of scholars either. Will not Lord Carmichael inquire into this matter?

MOHAMMADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

23. The following appears in the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July in connection with the Sitakund Madrassa High School:—

"History of the Sitakund Madrassa High School."

This school was established by Maulana Obayul Huq about 30 years ago and its founder has ever since devoted the whole of his energies and means to make it a success. He has had to overcome many difficulties placed in his way by Hindus, who did not like the idea of Musalmans being educated; but he has not only succeeded in placing the school on a sound basis but in also enlarging its scope by having a high English school attached to it. As soon as the high school was established, the local Hindus, fearing lest the spread of education among Musalmans should make it difficult for them to get servants and labourers, opened a rival school at Jaffarnagar and managed to take away a large number of the students of the high school as well as the Hindu Head Master. However, a Musalman Head Master was appointed, and the work of the school went on in full swing. After some time, the Musalman Head Master of the school left it to join the Bar and Babu Ramani Mohan Sen, the Assistant Head Master of the school, was temporarily appointed as the Head Master. Ramani Babu, though a graduate, lacked administrative abilities, and it was soon found necessary to appoint an experienced and able man. Mr. Gunn, the Divisional Inspector of Schools, and Mr. Taylor, the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, both recommended the appointment of a Musalman Head Master. Hence in spite of the opposition of the Hindu members of the School Committee, who, it may be mentioned, had for some time past been doing all they could to keep Musalmans out of that body and even tried to set fire to the school building when a Musalman was elected as the Vice-President of the Committee, Maulvi Mahboomul Huq was appointed as the Head Master. Immediately after, many Hindu members of the Committee, headed by the Mohant of Sitakund, as well as many Hindu students and some Hindu teachers of the school, began to leave it. The local Musalmans never did anything when the school used to be lorded over by a Hindu Head Master, but as soon as the institution had a Musalman Head Master the Hindus

began to work up a tremendous agitation in the Press. All sorts of allegations are now being made against the school and a recent issue of the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) contained much vituperations against Maulvis Obayudul Huq and Ahmad Abduzzoha, two leading members of the School Committee. Needless to say that all the allegations that have appeared in the Press are without foundation.

24. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July publishes a contradiction of the allegations regarding the three Sub-Registrars in the Chittagong district, noticed in paragraph 16 of the Report on Indian Newspapers and Periodicals for the week ending the 17th July 1915. It is wrong to say that since Kumudban's resignation of the Chairmanship, all the Hindu members of the School Committee save one have resigned. As a matter of fact there are two Hindus now on the Committee. Again, one of the three Sub-Registrars mentioned is a Hindu himself, and cannot, therefore, very well be accused of stirring up hatred against Hindus. It is false to state that a fee of 4 annas is levied by force on all documents registered by the Sub-Registrar of Sitakund. Some pay more and others pay nothing, each according to choice. Besides, this officer has no anti-Hindu bias or else Hindus would not have subscribed Rs. 20,000 towards a high school he has built at Fatikchhari, which is wholly staffed by Hindu teachers. It is also false to say that the Sub-Registrar of Joraganj refuses to publish accounts of moneys received by him. As regards the allegation that the Hindu *Dharmasala* at Sitakund has been converted into a Madrassa, the fact is that the Madrassa building is undergoing repairs, and as the *mêla* is not now being held, the *Dharmasala* is lying unused and hence the Madrassa classes are being held in the *Dharmasala* with the Magistrate's permission.

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

(h)—General.

25. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July gives a summary of the correspondence published in the *Bengalee* of the 16th idem in which the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell is charged with having behaved most shamefully on the occasion of his recent visit to the Gumti embankment in the Tippera district, and writes:—

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

Mr. Beatson Bell is a member of the Bengal Executive Council. We cannot believe that a man of his position could have shown such want of control over his tongue and abused the whole Bengali race and ordered the District Engineer to bring him his stick. Lord Carmichael is requested to enquire into the matter.

26. Referring to the above, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July remarks:—
"Mr. Beatson Bell." Mr. Beatson Bell has a kind heart and is a friend of the poor. It is, therefore, a great pity that a good man like him should now and then lose his temper and earn popular disrespect. We earnestly request him to keep a cool head.

SANJIVANI,
July 22nd, 1915.

27. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th July warmly praises Mr. Beatson Bell and describes him as a spirited, outspoken, large-hearted official, always ready to befriend the weak and the oppressed. All Bengalis owe him a debt of gratitude for the way in which he ministered to the needs of the poor and the needy in the districts of Bakarganj, Khulna and Dacca. Nevertheless, papers like the *Sanjivani*, take it on themselves to hold him up to obloquy, forgetting that high souled though he is, he is human after all and must have his failings. These petty cheats of journalists have nothing to say of the misdeeds of men like Bhupendranath in connection with the National Bank. What has the *Sanjivani* done towards publishing accounts of the funds of the Anti-Circular Society, or of the National Fund, or of the Indian Stores, or of the Mahila Silpa Samiti? Mr. Beatson Bell spoke quite truly when he animadverted on the incapacity and dishonesty of our Babu public men. It speaks a great deal for the tolerance and mildness of our officials and of Government that they content themselves merely with formal

NAYAK,
July 26th, 1915.

reproofs of these misdeeds of our Babus, instead of whipping them therefor. We appeal to Government to save the people of Bengal from the trickery of these men.

Calcutta Samachar,
July 22nd, 1915.

28. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July supports the recent order of Government prohibiting the Calcutta Corporation from raising the full amount of its loan this year. Such an order is absolutely necessary for the success of the new war loan in these times of stress. The Corporation ought to curtail its expenditure.

Dainik Bharat
Mitra,
July 24th, 1915.

29. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th July is of opinion that the Government of India should not have prevented the Corporation of Calcutta from raising the balance of its loan, for which it had obtained previous sanction of Government, with a view to ensure the success of the new war loan.

Dainik Bharat
Mitra,
July 24th, 1915.

30. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th July is not sure whether the method adopted by the Government of India, in pursuance of the method followed in England, of raising loans through the post office, would meet with success. In England the Government breaks up £100 in bonds of £5 and pays interest at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than on consols of £100, for the convenience of the poorer classes. Here, if the Government issues bonds of Rs. 10 and pays interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. it can attract capital from the lower middle classes who cannot invest large sums of money.

Hitavadi,
July 23rd, 1915.

31. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July awaits the publication of the report of Lord Islington's Commission with no very great expectations. All such hopes were dashed to the ground by the tenor of the evidence of the European witnesses before the Commission. Mr. Gokhale's lamented death also shattered what little of hope was left. All now depends on the sense of justice of the members of the Commission and on their love for Indians.

Bangavasi,
July 24th, 1915.

32. Referring to the Triennial Report on Lunatic Asylums in Bengal, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July writes:—

For want of accommodation in the Asylums violent lunatics alone are admitted into them. This rule should, however, be relaxed in favour of at least inoffensive female lunatics. For, female lunatics, even if they are inoffensive, are often unable to guard themselves against wicked men. The *Pioneer*, therefore, says: "The mere fact that the admission of such cases will put an extra charge on the state must not be taken into consideration." The *Pioneer* even suggests that if a female lunatic has a rich relative, Government may realise money from him for her maintenance, but his objection should not be allowed to stand in the way of her being sent to an asylum. We disagree with the *Pioneer* in this matter so far as Bengali respectable women are concerned. These women are generally *pardanashin*, and if any of them show signs of lunacy, her relatives take good care of her. Hence, they should not be put into asylums against the desire of their guardians and relatives.

Ban Ali,
July 26th, 1915.

33. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th July writes that unusual public surprise has been caused by the appointment of Mr. Rivers Lowndes to succeed Sir Ali Imam. Of course, a man previously unknown to fame does occasionally justify his selection for high office, and Mr. Lowndes may be such a man. Nevertheless, the Indian public naturally want to see men of established reputation selected for the Viceroy's Executive Council. But public opinion in this country is weak and officials often ignore it, not always adding to their reputation thereby. It is time that Government ceased to disregard Indian public opinion in this fashion. Until public opinion is treated with respect, local self-government in India can never be successfully established.

III.—LEGISLATION.

34. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July refers to the anxiety among a section of the Indian public created by the statement that the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill contains provision for the special representation of Moslems. This is bound to create controversy, and it is to be hoped that a reassuring official *communiqué* will soon be issued on the subject.

BANGALI,
July 22nd, 1915.

35. The following is a full translation of an article which appears in the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th July:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
July 26th, 1915.

Our readers are no doubt aware that a draft Bill for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act has been submitted to the Government of India. It was rumoured some time ago that the Bill would be passed very soon. This news frightened our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, who remarked:—"The Calcutta Municipal Act will be amended after the model of the Bombay Municipal Act. This, we are afraid, will do more harm than good. It will not, therefore, be proper to proceed with the measure without giving the public an opportunity to express their opinion on it." Shortly afterwards a Government *communiqué* was issued to the following effect:—"Nothing will, for the present, be done with regard to the Bill until the law-advisers and other counsellors of the Government of India study the measure thoroughly and submit their report. And as it will take them a long time to carefully study a long and complicated Bill like this and write out their report, there is no chance of any immediate developments in connection with the Bill." The news has made the *Bengalee* very despondent and it writes:—"Amendments of the Municipal law in other provinces also are under consideration. Besides, there is nothing controversial in the Calcutta Bill. Why then should its discussion be postponed? We had thought that the Bill would be placed before the Bengal Legislative Council in December next. We hope that Government will yet reconsider their decision and see that the Bill is passed without any delay."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

36. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 21st July writes to say that Baroda has excelled other Native States as well as British India in point of the spread of education. There boys up to their 14th year and girls up to their 12th year are compelled to go to school, and 1 anna 9 pies out of every rupee of revenue is set apart for education.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
July 21st, 1915.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Suraj* (Pabna) of the 19th July gives an account of the distress which now prevails in East Bengal, and remarks:—

SURAJ.
July 19th, 1915.

Considering how widespread the famine has become, we do not think that the relief funds which have been opened in some places will be able to do much. Government do not seem to have realised the situation fully, but though they may remain indifferent, the public cannot afford to do so any more. We hope, however, that Government will take the necessary measures to combat the famine. We do not know how much Government are prepared to spend on famine relief, but we ought not to be importunate. Government can help the afflicted people in another way, viz., by ordering all officials to co-operate with unofficial agencies in relieving famine. Besides, the Chaukidari tax should not be realised this year and settlement operations should be suspended.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
July 21st, 1915.

38. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st July says that famine has extended to the western part of the Tippera district, within the jurisdiction of the Daudkandi, Homna, Moradnagar and other thanas. Floods have destroyed the paddy and jute crops. The relief which Government is giving is irregular and altogether insufficient. People are living on roots and leaves of plants.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
July 21st, 1915.

39. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st July says that the present famine in Bengal is the inevitable consequence of the spendthrift habits of Bengali cultivators. The ready sale which jute always found in the market and the money which its sale always brought, led them to think that the time would never come when jute would not be sold. Hence they never hesitated to squander their annual incomes from jute and put by nothing for a rainy day. But jute did not sell last year, and the result is widespread distress and famine among them. It is doubtful whether jute will ever again have the sale which it had commanded so long. Hence the present financial catastrophe which has overtaken the rural population of Bengal will not be remedied by mere grants of *tuccavi* loans and distribution of alms for a season. Two or three *kists* of land revenue must be remitted and money must be advanced for the purpose of cultivation before the financial position of the rural population can again be sound. But this will take at least three or four years. The land law should therefore, be changed to suit the altered situation. The cultivator should be made to revert to the cultivation of paddy and return to his old custom of stocking it. If the zamindars help the cultivators with money advances and Government supports the zamindars in this, then only can the condition of the cultivators be improved by *Paus* next. Otherwise, the present distress will go on increasing instead of decreasing.

SANJIVANI,
July 22nd, 1915.

40. Babu Sivendralal Datta writes in the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July that the people in the Brahmanbaria Subdivision are in great distress owing to famine and severe floods. The Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell came to Brahmanbaria to visit a number of flooded villages but went away without seeing the places or even having any interview with the members of the local Famine Relief Association. Probably he had already formed a good idea of the distress, and the writer hopes that he will do what he can to help the afflicted people. In many places the people are living on roots and wild herbs, while in many others they are actually starving. There have been several cases of persons being driven by hunger to attempt suicide. The sights which meet one's eye at Nabinagar, Nasirnagar, Kutu, Chiara, Baghaura, Mirpur, Maheshpur, Bitghar and Bahadurpur are quite heart-rending. If loans could be had from bankers and *mahajans*, the distress might be lessened, for the scarcity is due more to want of money than of anything else. The agricultural loans which Government has granted have not been enough. The writer appeals to his countrymen to do everything in their power to save the people of Brahmanbaria from starvation.

SANJIVANI,
July 22nd, 1915.

41. Babu Matilal Chakravarti writes in the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July that great distress now prevails in the Bankura district, owing to drought, which has destroyed the crops. Most of the agriculturists have almost been ruined by having to borrow money at usurious rates of interest and have had to part with their cattle and everything. Numbers of men cannot get even half a meal a day. The writer asks Government to save the people of the district before it is too late.

SAMAY,
July 23rd, 1915.

42. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July publishes accounts of the famine in Eastern Bengal, detailing specially the distress in the four thanas of Laksham, Devidwar, Kotwali and Muradnagar, in the Sadar subdivision of Comilla, and referring to a case of suicide on account of starvation in the village of Chauddagram. A report is also published from the Secretary of the Ram Krishna Mission, indicating the amount of distress prevailing in the districts of Noakhali and Tippera generally and calling for public subscriptions for relief.

43. We fully believe, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July, that there is severe famine in the Noakhali and Tippera districts, but we strongly suspect that the reports of famine in other places, which fill the columns of the sensation-mongering Bengali press, are not correct. We believe that good crops of the *aus* paddy have relieved the strain in the Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Pabna and other districts. If this is true, we think it will be unwise to ruin the future of the country by raising a false alarm. An enquiry is necessary into the matter.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 23rd, 1915.

44. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July publishes an account of the famine in Eastern Bengal under the following bold headlines:—

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

Terrible famine in Bengal.

There is not a single *kachu* plant (aroid) in the village.

Infants abandoned by their parents.

A wife's lamentations by the death-bed of her husband.

More pecuniary help needed.

45. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July speaks of the prevalence of famine in the Tippera and Noakhali districts. The principal zamindars of these two districts are the Maharaja of Tippera, the Sovabazar Raj family, Raja Rishikesh Law, the Nawab of Dacca, and the minor son of the late Raja Ashutosh Ray of Murshidabad. They are earnestly requested to do their best to save the lives of their tenants.

BANGAVASI,
July 24th, 1915.

46. Referring to the distress in Eastern Bengal, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th July remarks:—

DAINIK BASUMATI
July 24th, 1915.

"Floods and famine." We are confident that His Excellency Lord Carmichael, who is now at Dacca, is doing everything that he can to relieve the prevailing distress. But the Government of Bengal is in need of funds, and so if this famine spreads all over Bengal the situation will be very grave indeed. We cannot expect much from the public by way of subscriptions, for they have of late had to pay more subscriptions than perhaps they can easily afford. The Government of India also do not seem to be in a position to come to Bengal's help, for with the drought in the Upper Provinces there is no knowing whether this year's famine will not spread all over the country. Then again, there is no chance of the British public helping us, for they have enough troubles of their own. The war has made it impossible to import food-grains into India from foreign countries. We, therefore, ask our countrymen to practise the most rigid economy and thus be prepared for any emergency.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

47. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 20th July writes that a correspondent suggests that Sir John Hewett should be the next Viceroy. We would prefer Sir James Meston, if a Civilian is to be selected. Unionists outnumber the Liberals in the Cabinet now and the choice of a Viceroy is sure to give rise to difficulties. If Mr. Chamberlain's opinion prevails, Lord Derby or he himself would be our next Viceroy. If Mr. Asquith's voice carries the day, Mr. McKenna or Mr. Harcourt is likely to be selected. It is the possibility of difficulties like this which led to Lord Hardinge's term of office being extended.

NAYAK,
July 20th, 1915.

48. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 20th July writes that certain officials sometimes unthinkingly favour certain classes of the community and thereby raise expectations which they cannot ultimately satisfy. Hence discontent is generated. Moslems were thus favoured for some years, but after the outbreak of the Balkan War, it became necessary to withdraw that favour, with the result

NAYAK,
July 20th, 1915.

that they became incensed. Now-a-days, the Biharis are being favoured, but if this favour is discontinued, they too will become angry. It is not right to raise large hopes in us, subjects, which cannot by any possibility be gratified. We should never be permitted to forget that we are conquered subjects, to whose welfare subordination to the British raj is absolutely essential. The times are bad and the authorities should proceed with circumspection.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
July 21st, 1915.

49. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 21st July, referring to the views of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Bengalee*, on the subject of the possible political changes in India after the war, says that the *Patrika's* view of the incompetence of the Bengalis for real self-government is perfectly correct. The *Bengalee* has taken Mr. Beatson Bell to task for saying, "Bengalis are incompetent, worthless; they can only talk. Their Banga Lakshmi Cotton Mill, National Bank, are all gone." But can any one deny the truth of Mr. Beatson Bell's charge against the Bengalis? Such men alone are fit for self-government as can sacrifice their self-interest for the good of their country and can devote themselves heart and soul to the service of others. Those who look at their self-interest at every step are bound to do immense mischief, if granted self-government. We, concludes the writer, have yet much to learn before we can be fit for self-government, and we shall be highly obliged to Government if it makes adequate arrangements for giving us the necessary education in the matter.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 21st, 1915.

50. Referring to the praise bestowed on General Botha throughout the British Empire, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 21st July remarks that the granting of autonomy was the cause that bound Botha to the British raj. If a conquered nation is granted autonomy and taken into confidence it soon becomes a staunch ally of the conquering race. This is apparent from the conduct of General Botha and his party. If this result can be attained by pursuing such a policy in the case of a people who were enemies of the British only a short time ago, it may be easily imagined what loyal India would do for the Empire if she were so treated.

NAYAK,
July 22nd, 1915.

51. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July refers to a rumour that Sir John French is about to assume the command of the Home Defence Forces in England. Apparently the fear of an invasion of England has become acute. If Russia is worsted in the attack on Warsaw, she will find herself seriously crippled, and Germany will utilise the opportunity to make a powerful attack on the west. God knows what will happen, but the paper firmly hopes that righteousness will triumph and that the demoniac civilisation of Germany will be destroyed.

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

52. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July writes that Russia has recently suffered crushing defeats at the hands of Germany, but strange to say, it is Russia which is most confident of victory among the Allied Powers. It is true that she has been forced to evacuate Galicia, but she withdrew in perfect order, with all her forces intact. Her military strength has not been much impaired; rather she inflicted immense losses on the Germans. Russia will probably adhere to these tactics for some time longer till she can get munitions and men in plenty. In that case some more towns will probably be captured by Germany, but that will only be temporarily, as Russia ere long will again assume the offensive and it will be impossible then to arrest her onward career.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 24th, 1915.

53. Germany, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 24th July, has to thank herself for the ruin which has overtaken her. Her industries were developing enormously and England was the only country which could compete with her in this respect. But now the whole world, with the exception of Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Norway on one side, and Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, are closed to her. Her big manufactories are lying useless. Consequently, she has been reduced to a miserable condition. Her bankers are clamouring for a speedy end of the war for fear of a universal bankruptcy. She is neither a vast country like Russia nor a country with the whole world open to her like England. Alone she is fighting against

many enemies. Hence the drain on her finances is proving ruinous. The amounts she has spent on ammunitions, gases, submarines and zeppelins are really stupendous. England has destroyed all her warships on the high seas. Her trade as well as her Colonies are in the hands of the Allies. Even if she fights with uncommon bravery, she cannot win in the long run. There is now lamentation everywhere in Germany. Her unbounded vanity and cruelty of heart has brought ruin upon her.

54. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th July writes :—

"Which side is to win."

Russia is now sorely pressed by Germany and General Mackensen's threat about crushing Russia may after all prove to be true. But we need not lose heart, for Russia's defeat will by no means be a severe blow for the Allies. Russia will never give in easily, and Germany will not be able to crush her except at a tremendous cost to herself. Even if Russia is defeated, Germany's forces will, in the process, be greatly crippled and she will not be able to send an army strong enough to crush the Allies. Besides, economic forces are now at work in Germany which are sure to bring utter ruin upon her. The whole of her sea-borne trade is gone and poverty is slowly but steadily tightening its grip upon her. The trade of England and France, however, has not suffered to any appreciable extent. Then, again, Germany has not a limitless stock of the human material to draw upon as England and France have. Thus, while the losses among the Allied troops are being rapidly and easily made up, Germany's losses cannot be so repaired. The entrance of Italy into the field has strengthened the Allies, and if Roumania joins them they will become stronger still. Indeed, the longer the war goes on the stronger will the Allies become and the weaker Germany will be. Russia is not able to resist the German advance because she lacks munitions of which her enemy has plenty. But Germany's stock cannot be everlasting; and sooner or later she is bound to come to the end of her resources, however immense may be the store which she has laid by unknown to the Allies. So far, in spite of all that Germany has done, she has not been able to take anything more than Belgium. Even if she succeeds in taking Calais, it is but certain that she will not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of her victory long, for England and France will never tolerate such a thing. The war may cease for a time with the fall of Calais, but it will begin again in full force and the Allies will never stop until German militarism is crushed. The Kaiser's vain boast of ending the war by October will not after all be fulfilled. The Allies are, we think, trying to prolong the war as much as they can, for the longer it lasts the greater is their chance of defeating Germany.

BASMATI.
July 24th, 1916.

55. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th July, quotes a paragraph from the *Times of India* referring to the various

Rumours about Aden,

rumours in circulation among the public regarding Aden. Government should not withhold from the public full information. The true fact must be made known, else rumours are bound to circulate. Rumours about Aden have created a panic in Calcutta which must be known to the authorities through the agency of detectives. These rumours ought to be contradicted.

BANGALI.
July 26th, 1916.

56. In referring to Mr. Chamberlain's recent announcement about the

"Boycotting the Germans."

Indian Government having recommended the indiscriminate internment of all Germans in India, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd July writes :—

It has taken the bitter experience of a whole year to convince the authorities that all Germans without exception are the enemies of the British. Apparently the English are the most easy-going and slackest people on earth; they never recognise the presence of danger until they are actually in the midst of it. The Indians are distrusted by the authorities though they worship their rulers and have sacrificed their lives for them. It was the rascally Germans for whom our rulers reserved all their favour and familiarity. When we used to suggest to Sir Frederick Halliday the existence of German influences behind the bomb conspiracies and the anarchist movement, we were twitted as lunatics, and Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh was twice reproved for having spoken the truth in this connection. Even when war broke out, Englishmen

NAYAK.
July 22nd, 1916.

could not be disabused of their love for Germans. We know how many cunning Germans in this country—traders, missionaries, etc.,—were playing a deep game against Government and how even now, paid German agents are continuing their work. Indians are not devoid of good sense and know where their interests lie, so they have declined to be deceived by German machinations; nay, they have rather come forward to assist actively in upholding the British Government. If Englishmen could gauge the depth of German cunning, they could appreciate the value of our steadiness and devotion at this crisis. The Germans, though they are white-skinned and are beef-eaters, are the worst enemies the British have or can ever have. All Germans are utterly devoid of any sense of right and wrong and there is no crime or sin which they will stop short of in the interests of their country or of themselves. No Asiatics can possibly equal a German in this kind of unscrupulous enmity. Nevertheless, there are Germans employed all over India, in the Education Department, the Universities, the railways, the workshops, etc. These Germans possessed secret information about all the movements of Government which they passed on to the anarchists and furthermore they actively tried to create a panic among the public.

Long contact has familiarised us with Englishmen and we recognise with admiration a trait of inherent manliness in their disposition. On the other hand, the Germans we have long known to be a cunning and treacherous race and we despised them even before the war. We always waited hopefully for the day when the English would rise superior to their old infatuation for Germans, and recognising them for what they really are, would completely cast them off, and boycott them. Germans must be utterly extirpated from India as enemies of Government and of the people. This is what we suggest in the interests of our English rulers. It is a risky thing for us Indians to do, for after the war, Germans are likely to make it up with the English and then they will pay us back for our enmity towards them on the present occasion. In conclusion, we earnestly commend to the notice of the authorities the strong articles which have appeared in the *Englishman* on this topic.

HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1915.

57. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd July refers appreciatively to Mr. Yusuf Ali's recent letter to the *Times*, urging that orders for articles like jute bags, leather goods, etc., required in connection with the war, which are now being placed with neutral countries, should preferably be placed with Indian manufacturers who are well able to supply them. It is to be hoped that the authorities in England will act on Mr. Ali's just and reasonable suggestion.

NAYAK,
July 26th, 1915.

58. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th July writes that this war will see the end of free trade. It is free trade which has destroyed Indian industries. If it is persevered in, we may see Japan occupy the place in Indian industries hitherto occupied by Germany. We hope Government will see the necessity of abolishing it after the war.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
July 27th, 1915.

59. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 27th July, in an article under the marginally-noted heading, says that there is every reason to believe that as a result of her present experience England will eschew free trade and become a protectionist. India will welcome that day, for free trade never did her any good, but this policy of protection should be so framed that the countries within the Empire shall be helpful to one another, while a tariff wall shall be raised against other countries which have hitherto injured the interests of India.

BANGALI,
July 27th, 1915.

60. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 27th July, in discussing Mr. Swan's report on the revival of industries in Bengal, begins by expressing its regret that when the *swadeshi* movement started, it met with passive discouragement from Government and active opposition from the non-official Anglo-Indian community. But had the public enthusiasm for indigenous industrial revival been encouraged by the State, great results might now have been achieved. However, it is no use now thinking of what might have been. What is wanted now is that Government should patronise for its own use all products of indigenous industry, even when those products are not quite of the same finish and quality as foreign manufactures. Government should also

encourage the starting of co-operative credit banks for the benefit of artisans. These banks should lend money to artisans at low rates of interest and should also buy up from artisans the products of their industry, store them up and hold them till they could be sold to advantage in the market. This latter function is as important as the former, and in Germany all co-operative banks discharge this dual task.

61. Referring to the speech of Dr. J. C. Bose at the Rammohan Library. the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th July specially comments on the shrewdness of the Japanese, who have, in order to avoid unpleasant quarrels with foreigners in matters relating to trade, imposed prohibitive taxes on foreign imports. The paper cites the examples of Turkey, Persia and China, who have suffered through competition with foreign trading interests and got embroiled in political quarrels. The condition of India is still more lamentable. The paper heartily supports Dr. Bose's suggestion that greater facilities should be given to Indians to go abroad for purposes of education and culture. Government should help persons who intend to manufacture such articles as formerly used to be imported from enemy countries. This cannot be done unless a heavy tax is imposed on Japanese goods which are now flooding the market.

The paper also calls the attention of the Government of India to the proposal of the British traders to form a bureau in India to export raw materials and import prepared articles from England, and hopes that Government should not lend its support to this, for Indian interests will suffer in proportion as British interests will be furthered. This question is a very complex one and the British and Indian Governments should very carefully consider it, for the future good relations between India and England depend much on the solution of this question. It is hoped that British statesmen will deliberate on this question with a liberal and open mind, leaving aside their narrow policy. To-day India imports the largest quantity of articles from England and Indians are quite powerless to compete with her. If England now manufactures and sends out to India the articles which had hitherto been imported from the enemy countries, the position of India will not improve in the least thereby. This is a very difficult problem and should be mutually settled with a calm and unbiassed mind.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 31st July 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 27th, 1915.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 31st July 1915.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture". (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

768. Referring to a case in which three constables of the Howrah Police assaulted a coolie for, as they alleged, picking their pockets in a railway train between Bally and Howrah, the *Bengalee* says that whether the man was guilty or not, the policemen had no right to assault him. A correspondent goes on to say that because a respectable gentleman in the position of an Honorary Magistrate interfered, which he had every right to do, he was charged with obstructing the police, was arrested, taken to the police-station and released on bail after an enquiry. This is only a repetition with one stage less of the case of the Konnagar doctor who interfered under similar circumstances and was convicted by the Serampur Magistrate for doing a public duty. This sort of thing must cease, if public contentment is to be secured and anything like good feeling is to be established between the people and the police. The journal desires to call the attention of the Government to this case, in the hope that if the facts are as they have been stated by its correspondent, the offending policemen will be adequately punished.

BENGALIAN,
22nd July 1915.

769. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the Konnagar police case in which a doctor and Honorary Magistrate, namely, Dr. Chandi Charan Ghosal, was the subject of prosecution, coupled with a similar incident at Howrah, shows that there is something defective in the administration of the subdivision of Serampur. The *Patrika* hopes to revert to this case shortly in order to confirm the public allegation that the Indians, however high their position, are absolutely at the mercy of the police. In the good name of the Police Department, the Government ought to take serious notice of the conduct of the offending policemen. It is preposterous that the police constable, who put Dr. Ghosal to such trouble, humiliation and expense is yet in the police service, in spite of his statement being characterized as false by the trying officials.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th July 1915.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

770. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the vagaries of a certain Judge in the United Provinces, who sent half a dozen men to the gallows for the murder of one, but whose finding was set aside on appeal by the Allahabad High Court. "The Judge," writes Sir Henry Cotton, "is a civilian of 23 years' service and, from the fact of his being in charge of such an important district as Meerut, is, no doubt, considered by the authorities to be a highly competent judicial officer. Under the law it was open to him, if he was satisfied of the guilt of the accused, to have passed a sentence of transportation for life. Why did he not exercise this humane discretion which the law placed in his hands? What is the reason of his sentencing to death not only the man whom he believed to have fired the fatal shot, but the five other men who were charged with no overt act but only with abetment? It is not conceivable that any Judge in England or in India, who had been brought up in the forensic atmosphere of the British courts, could ever have passed such a sentence." Sir Henry forgets that England is England, and India is India. Here the Judges have the privilege not only of sending any number of Indians to the gallows for the murder of a single man in a riot, but of acquitting a culprit who has brutally kicked a human being to death when the former is a European and the latter an Indian. Sir Henry goes on to observe that the "peculiar mental twist," which sometimes leads civilian Judges to pass such sentences, is mainly due to the fact of the Government possessing the right of appeal against acquittal and for the enhancement of sentences.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th July 1915.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY
NOTES.
26th July 1915.

771. In the Punjab, writes the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, special tribunals have been trying cases of a decidedly political character, not unoften accompanied by serious breaches of the peace. However, in Bengal even ordinary cases of dakaity are being tried before these tribunals. When these trials are being held before such Benches composed of subordinate judicial officers, the accused or the convicted persons may make it a legitimate grievance that they are thus being deprived of the right of appeal. Besides, the trials before special tribunals have not proved to be of shorter duration than similar trials before the regular criminal courts. In the present time of stress, every department of Government should make it a point to be as economical as possible. The journal is therefore not convinced of the necessity, economy or utility of having special tribunals in Bengal. Of course, it may be said that the denial of the right of appeal to the accused may result in some saving, but this is done at the cost of making the accused and his relations and friends, and in some cases the public, feel that they have been denied the remedies available under the ordinary law.

Trials under the Defence of the
Realm Act.

(d)—Education.

MUSSALMAN,
23rd July 1915.

772. The *Mussalman* says it has never been, and it will never be, its policy to conceal a social canker from public view and allow it to become eventually dangerous for want of application of the proper remedy. Many people do not know, or have no correct idea of, the vices to which boys and young men have unfortunately become addicted, and if such a state of things be allowed to continue, there will come a time when society will be beyond redemption. Some time ago the journal pointed out how boys and young men as well as teachers and hostel superintendents, in some cases, misbehave. On that occasion it was stated that the evil was prevalent in schools or hostels, but the paper was subsequently informed that it was widespread and not confined to educational institutions only. Letters and other sources of information go to prove that the evil has reached its climax, and the paper feels ashamed to name the offence which has become the order of the day. Some letters contain damaging allegations against particular persons, the publication of which would involve great legal responsibility. How is the evil to be put an end to? If it cannot be stopped, it can, however, be lessened. So far as has been ascertained, boys of tender age, say, of 10, 12, 13 or 14, commit the vice more out of ignorance of the sinfulness of the act than for anything else. They have generally no idea as to whether the act is sinful, far less as to whether it is a grave criminal offence or not, and the vice is at first more or less a childish freak. The journal agrees with eminent men that boys should be taught in their very childhood what they should refrain from doing. The evil is growing daily, and if its progress cannot be at least retarded, it will prove subversive of society, and the moral degradation will then be complete.

A growing evil.

(h)—General.

BENGALIEE,
23rd July 1915.

773. The *Bengalee* writes that while the authorities here are considering what steps ought to be taken to help indigenous industries and are oscillating between contending economic doctrines, the Japanese Government with characteristic decision and promptitude are helping their indigenous industries and pushing them forward in foreign markets with all their resources. The journal looks on with bewilderment, and asks what the Government is doing. It reads with humiliation the doleful complaint of Mr. Swan that even facilities are not given in the matter of railway freight for the transport of the products of indigenous industries; and yet the Indian railways are for the most part owned by the State. India must be strengthened and must be a self-contained power in view of the great Asiatic readjustment which is inevitable in the near future. Her countless millions, her manhood, her military and

A peep into the near future.

her moral resources must be enlisted in the service of the Empire, so that, strong in her own strength, she may gaze with serenity upon any combination that may be formed against her and bid defiance to the world. Indians are ready to respond to the call of the Empire. They are disappointed that the call has not yet come and that the precious heritage of their great qualities is allowed to run to waste. The Empire must be consolidated, and no consolidation is possible without a union of hearts consequent upon the establishment of an equal status among all subjects of the Crown. It is not an academic issue that has been raised. The signs and portents all point to it. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

774. A question was asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, as to the number of young men who have been interned in Bengal under the India Defence Act, and in reply the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr said that orders under that Act have been served on fourteen persons, of whom twelve are now residing at the places assigned in the orders. The order against one person has been held in abeyance pending enquiries about his health, while one person has been removed to jail by order of the High Court. However, when the Hon'ble Member was asked to give the names of these men and the places at which they have been residing, he became reticent and gave a strange answer. It was that "Government do not consider it consistent with public interests to publish in the proceedings the names and position in life" of these interned persons; but Government have "no objection to my giving the information to the Hon'ble interpellator or any other Hon'ble Member on these points." The *Patrika* is quite at a loss to understand how public interests would suffer if the names of the interned persons and the places of their residence were disclosed. As a matter of fact, these are already known to the public. The Hon'ble official member said that he could with safety whisper the information into the ears of any number of non-official members. However, is not that practically a publication of the information which the Government is so anxious to keep to itself? Sometimes the official replies to non-official interpellations are really incomprehensible to ordinary mortals. It is gratifying to learn that Government has taken charge of the maintenance of the interned persons, and not thrown them on their own resources.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
28th July 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

775. Referring to the recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council at Dacca, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the industrial resolution which the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji moved at Monday's Council meeting at Dacca runs as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the necessary measures be taken, as soon as it may be convenient, to give effect to the recommendations made by Mr. Swan in his report on the industrial development of Bengal." No wonder that the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson Bell "fully" accepted the resolution, with a smile on his face probably. How could this astute countryman commit such a blunder as to add the words, "as soon as it may be convenient," to his motion? That spoils the whole thing. Surely he is old enough to know that such words are not only practically meaningless, but they furnish a loophole through which the officials may, if they are so minded, easily escape. It may be remembered that Lord Curzon sought to belittle the Royal Proclamation of 1858 as a mere "scrap of paper," because there was such a phrase in it in regard to the appointment of the Indians in the higher grades of the public service as "so far as possible." In the case under notice, the responsible authorities may very well silence the public when they clamour for State help in their industrial undertakings, and remain within their rights, by declaring that the "convenient" time for giving effect to Mr. Swan's recommendations has yet to come! In this way they may keep the matter in abeyance for any number of years. The acceptance of the resolution "in full" thus need not transport Bengalis into an ecstatic state.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
28th July 1915.

BENGALIAN,
28th July 1915.

776. A noteworthy feature of last Monday's Council meeting at Dacca, writes the *Bengalee*, was the acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji's resolution

The Dacca meeting.

to take measures to give effect to the recommendations made by Mr. Swan in his report on the industrial development of Bengal. It appears that the Government is now fully alive to the necessity of giving active assistance to industries. It is never too late to mend, and the improved attitude of the Government towards the industrial question as betokened by the acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Banarji's resolution on the subject will be thrice welcome to the people. Both the mover and the seconder of the resolution pressed it on the attention of the Government. Prevention is always better than cure, and if timely steps were taken to effect the happy wedlock of manufacture and agriculture, without which no country can be in a sound economic position, every case of scarcity would not have assumed the terrible proportions of a famine. Be that as it may, it is hoped that henceforward Government will earnestly address itself to the task of removing the economic unsoundness of the position which has its root in the dearth of indigenous manufactures. As the chronic poverty of the people, due to their entire dependence on agriculture, has been once more so painfully manifested by recent events, the journal is confident that there will be no more slips 'twixt the cup and the lip, and the recommendations made by Mr. Swan, at least to put Bengal on a footing of industrial equality with Madras, will be immediately given effect to. It has also been a relief to learn from the reply given to one of the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji that almost all the interned Bengalis have been granted a maintenance allowance. The only point in this connection on which public curiosity still remains unsatisfied is whether any provision has been made for those families whose breadwinners may have been interned under the new Defence of the Realm Act. However, as the Government has promised to take the Hon'ble Members into its confidence in this matter, if desired, the grievances of interned persons, if any, are open to redress through their intervention.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd July 1915

777. One of the most effective ways of relief during an impending famine, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is the grant of *tuccavi* advance as well as agricultural

Famine and its remedies.

loan. Generally speaking, the Government makes two mistakes in this respect. First, the money it lends to the starving agriculturists is not sufficient. Secondly, the loan it advances does not reach the raiyat in proper time. The districts of Tippera and Noakhali would not have suffered so badly if the Government had been more liberal in the distribution of its loans, and the affected people had received these loans when they needed them the most. The reluctance with which the authorities part with public money is well known, and its result is much avoidable misery from which the unfortunate people have to suffer. Along with the distribution of *tuccavi* and agricultural loan, therefore, it is also the duty of the Government to afford gratuitous relief to these helpless classes of people. The journal does not know if the Government has taken any step to perform this part of its duty in the affected districts. It is the much-maligned Bengali Babus and zamindars who are trying to keep the starving people alive in the two famine districts of Eastern Bengal. This is to say, they are performing the duty which the Government pledged itself to do! Is this not queer? However, as has been said again and again, it is utterly impossible for private charity to cope with a calamity like this: it can help only an infinitesimal portion of the starving population. The local Government, therefore, must come forward with gratuitous relief as promptly as possible.

TELEGRAPH,
24th July 1915.

778. Referring to the distress prevailing in East Bengal, the *Telegraph*

Government and the prevailing
famine.

says no information on the subject has been received through official sources; and the public are not surprised, because although famine and scarcity have, within the past few decades, been rather regular in appearance,

it is the experience of Indians that in all such cases the Government machinery has moved only very slowly and not till the calamity has assumed almost portentous proportions. It must, however, be admitted that once the rulers awakened to the seriousness of the situation, they left no stone unturned to alleviate distress and fight the demon successfully. In the present case, while appeals were being made for funds for the relief of those who were already suffering, the Government remained as quiet and serene as if nothing were the matter. Indeed, it was this quietness and silence which induced a no inconsiderable section of the community to doubt the reports of growing distress.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

779. The *Bengalee* writes that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in his pamphlet entitled "The War and the Far East," says

The war and the Far East.

"there is general agreement that the Indians in important administrative positions should be more numerous;" and he goes on to add: "The evidence already published which was taken by the Royal Commission to enquire into the Public Services of India shows that there is a practical unanimity of opinion on this point and there is equal unanimity in favour of a more liberal treatment being shown them when they are in the service. The war may make it easier for this opinion to have a more immediate effect, but the gain was already secured." To-day, however, the issues raised by the people of India and their leaders are wider and more far-reaching. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald truly says that it is not more Civil Service appointments that India is now asking for. Her vision is wider and more extended. Her self-consciousness is keener; and her attitude more alert and vigorous than ever in the assertion of what she believes to be her just rights and liberties as an equal partner of the Empire. India has no desire to embarrass the Government in this crisis. She is far too loyal for that. However, amid the great turmoil which is going on her attitude is one of settled conviction and of firm determination to press her claims after the war, by all lawful means, as a free and component part of the Empire. The steady evolution of Indian aspirations is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this country. Apart from the passion for self-government, the war has accentuated another national impulse which was slowly developing in the popular mind. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald seems to think that the military aspirations of the Indians have been stirred by the war. This is so, only in a partial sense. The war has deepened those aspirations, but did not create them. They were there already, overlapped perhaps by more masterful impulses. The demand for self-government is all-embracing. It means the removal of disabilities and the establishment of equality in all directions. It means that Indians are to be entitled to all offices, civil and military, in the service of the Government; that there shall be no bar to their enlistment as volunteers or to their admission to the commissioned ranks in the army. This last phase of the national demand has been accentuated by the complete establishment of their military equality with the finest soldiers of Europe.

BENGALDEE
22nd July 1915.

780. Writing on this subject, the *Mussalman* says that originally meaning an inhabitant of a country, the word "native" has now come to be confined in its application to a coloured person, a non-white person. From this

The *Englishman* and the word "native."

restriction in its application it has come to mean a man or a race that is imperfectly civilised or semi-savage. No wonder that the Indians take exception to the use of this word in reference to them. It is not a question of mere sentimentality or of hypersensitiveness as the *Englishman* in its defence of the use of this word suggested in one of its recent issues. The journal does not know what to say of this sort of argument. The word is admitted to have acquired an undesirable shade of meaning, to be used in a derogatory sense, and yet the Government is advised to refrain from abolishing this opprobrious and objectionable epithet! It is advice which perhaps the *Englishman* alone is capable of tendering. Similarly, this contemporary advocates the retention of the word "native," not because it has not degenerated in its sense, but

MUSSALMAN
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because it gives pain to the Indians. This pain is not merely sentimental in its nature but is more deep-seated. It is due to the consciousness of the fact that the term "native" means a denial of the qualities that characterise the Indians. Finally, the journal asks the *Englishman* why the epithet "Feringhi," when applied to Britishers, acts on their nerves like a red rag before a bull. This word was once applied exclusively to the Europeans, then it became confined to the darker section of that community. Its degeneration is not yet so complete as that of the word "native," e.g., Sir A. Lyall in his *Old Pindaree* says: "There goes my lord, the Feringhi, who talks so civil and bland." Why then do Englishmen now take exception to such a term, rich with the traditions of the early Anglo-Indians, the builders of this mighty fabric of Great Britain in the East? Perhaps the *Englishman* can supply the right answer.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 31st July 1915.